

Adders

- Adds two N-bit binary numbers
 - 2-bit adder: adds two 2-bit numbers, outputs 3-bit result
 - e.g., $01 + 11 = 100$ ($1 + 3 = 4$)
- Can design using combinational design process of Ch 2, but doesn't work well for typical N
 - Why not?

Inputs				Outputs		
a1	a0	b1	b0	c	s1	s0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	0

Half-Adder

- *Half-adder*: Adds 2 bits, generates sum and carry
- Design using combinational design process from Ch 2

Step 1: Capture the function

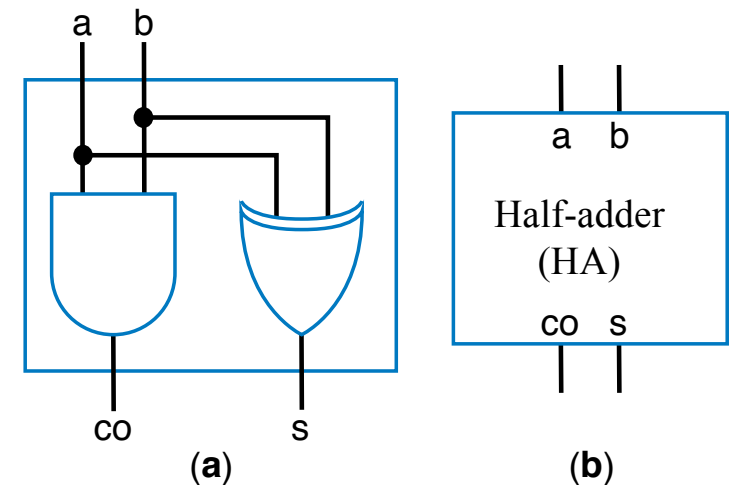
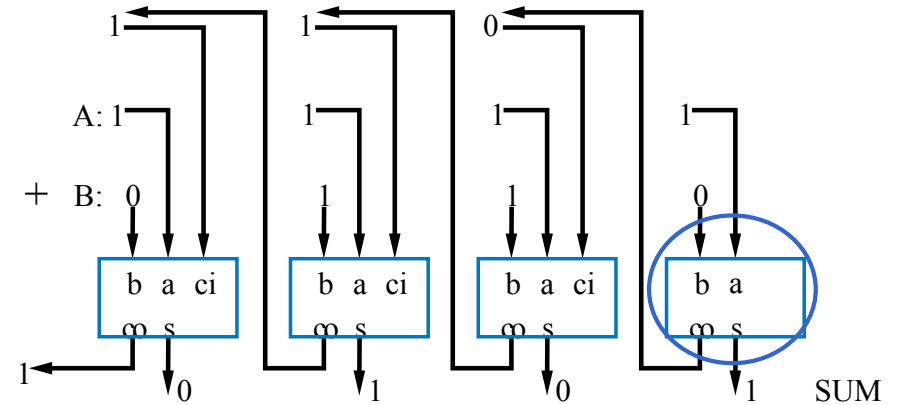
Inputs		Outputs	
a	b	co	s
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

Step 2A: Create equations

$$co = ab$$

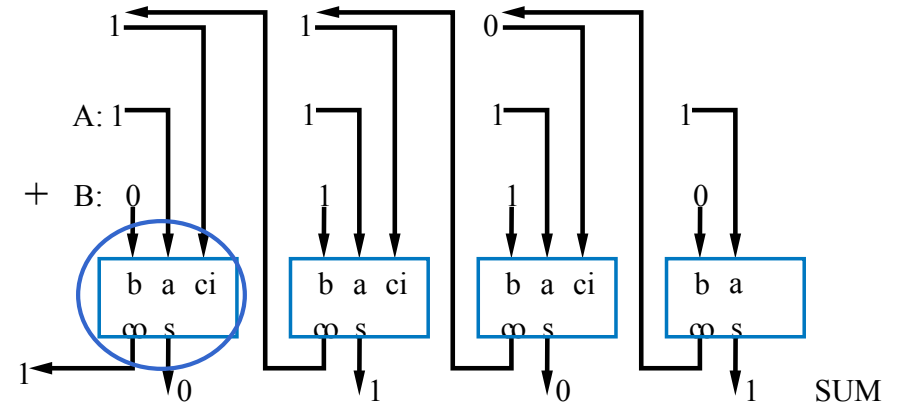
$$s = a'b + ab' \text{ (same as } s = a \text{ xor } b)$$

Step 2B: Implement as circuit



Full-Adder

- *Full-adder*: Adds 3 bits, generates sum and carry
- Design using combinational design process from Ch 2



Step 1: Capture the function

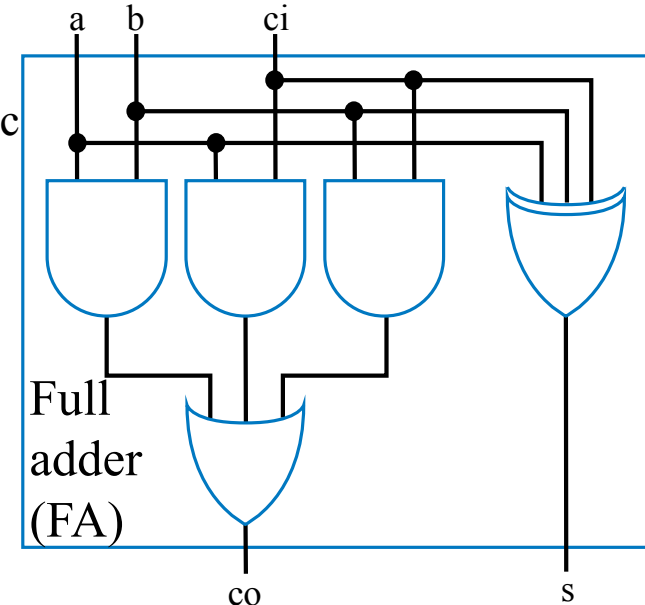
Inputs			Outputs	
a	b	ci	co	s
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

Step 2A: Create equations

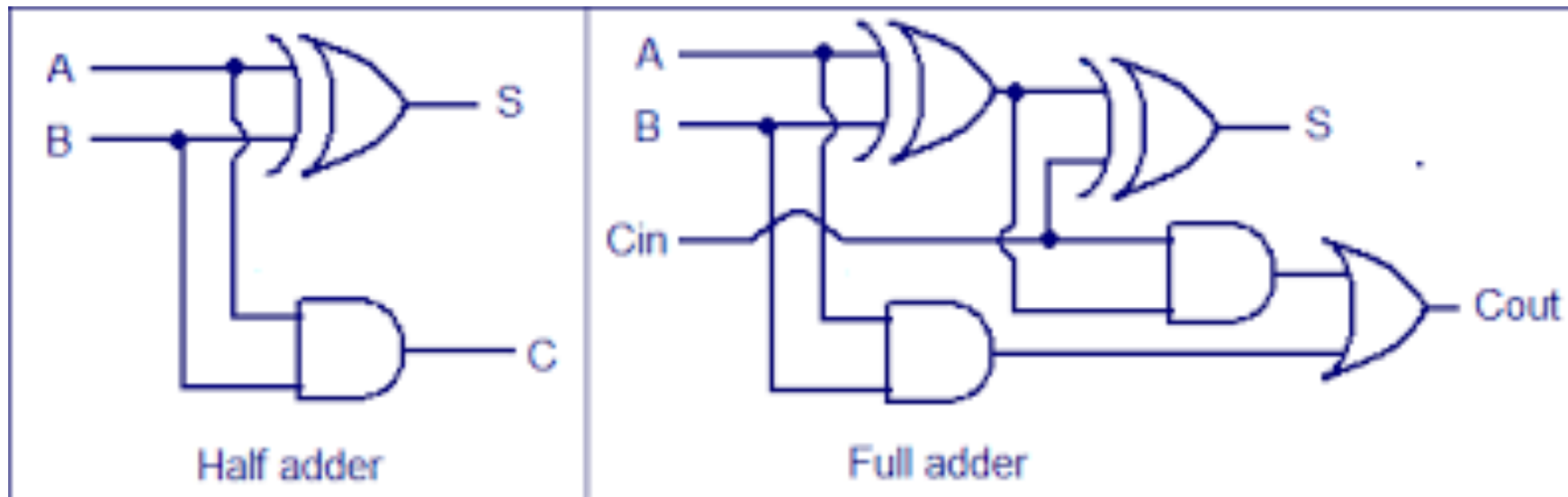
$$\begin{aligned} co &= a'bc + ab'c + abc' + abc \\ co &= a'bc + abc + ab'c + abc + abc' + abc \\ co &= (a'+a)bc + (b'+b)ac + (c'+c)ab \\ co &= bc + ac + ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= a'b'c + a'bc' + ab'c' + abc \\ s &= a'(b'c + bc') + a(b'c' + bc) \\ s &= a'(b \text{ xor } c)' + a(b \text{ xor } c) \\ s &= a \text{ xor } b \text{ xor } c \end{aligned}$$

Step 2B: Implement as circuit

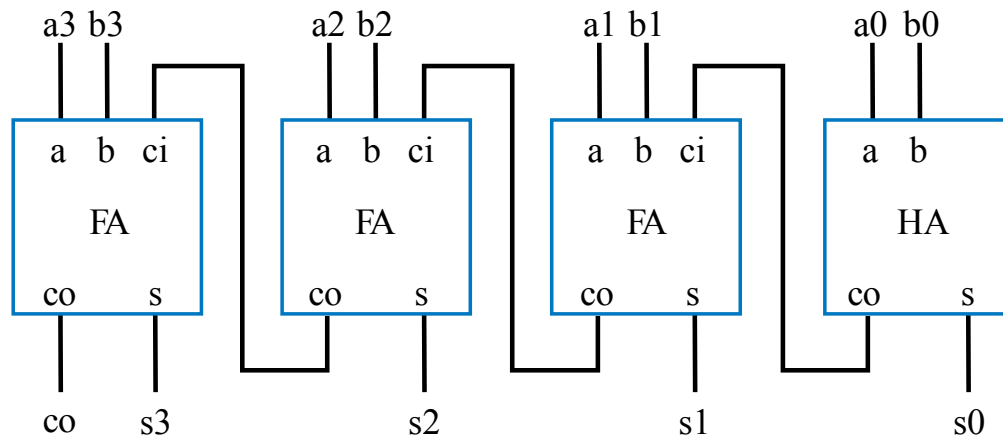


Full-Adder using Half Adder

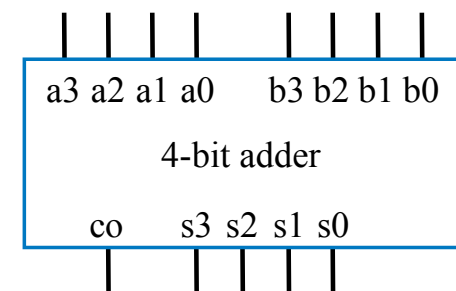


Carry-Ripple Adder

- Using half-adder and full-adders, we can build adder that adds like we would by hand
- Called a *carry-ripple adder*
 - 4-bit adder shown: Adds two 4-bit numbers, generates 5-bit output
 - 5-bit output can be considered 4-bit “sum” plus 1-bit “carry out”
 - Can easily build any size adder



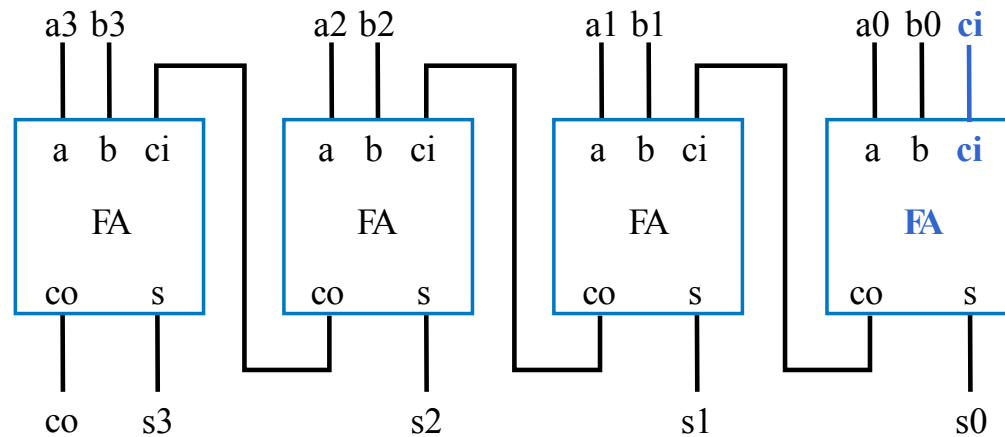
(a)



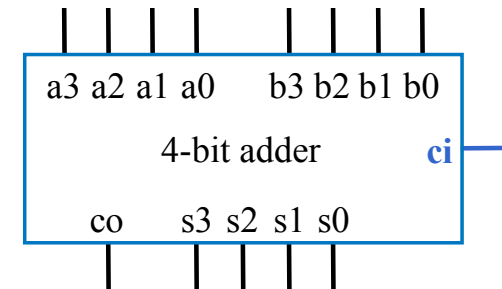
(b)

Carry-Ripple Adder

- Using full-adder instead of half-adder for first bit, we can include a “carry in” bit in the addition
 - Useful later when we connect smaller adders to form bigger adders



(a)



(b)